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Summation Within and Across Shapes in Central and Peripheral Vision

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PERCEPTION

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Summation within and across central and peripheral

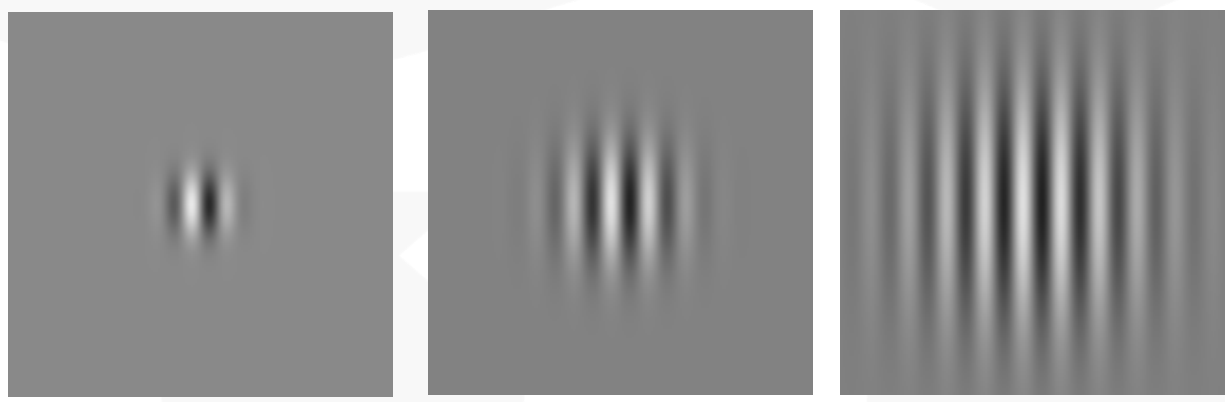
Gunnar Schmidtman & Maria Z



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Summation experiments

A

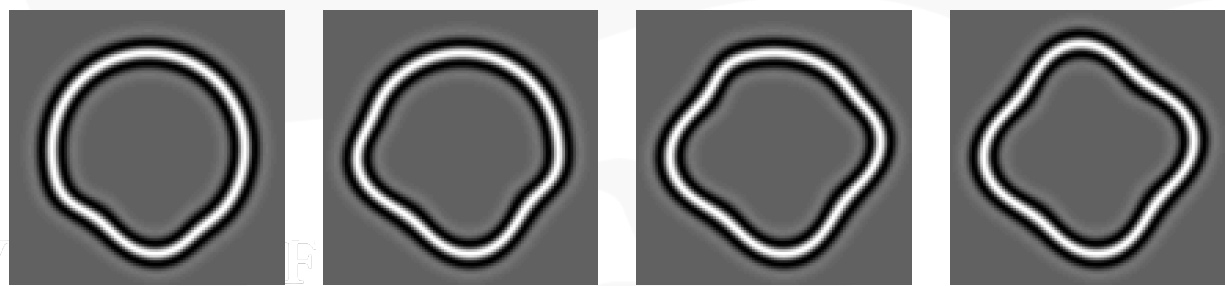


B



Change in number of modulated cycles

C



1

2

3

4



Stimuli

Frequency

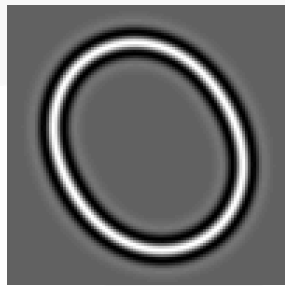
Amplitude

$$r(\theta) = r_{mean}(1 + A(\omega\theta + \varphi))$$

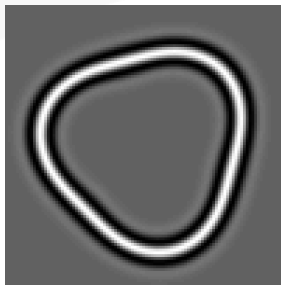


Stimuli

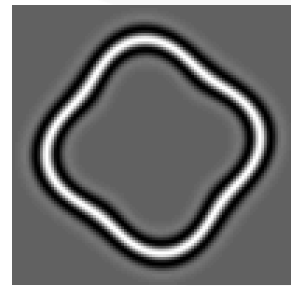
Change in frequency



2



3

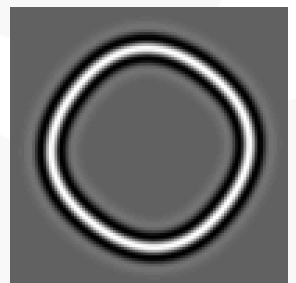
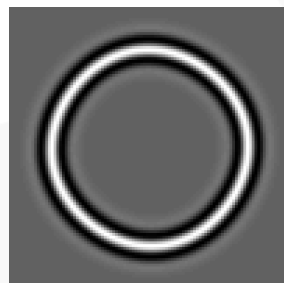
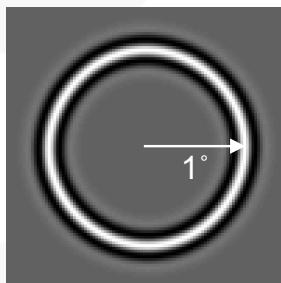


4



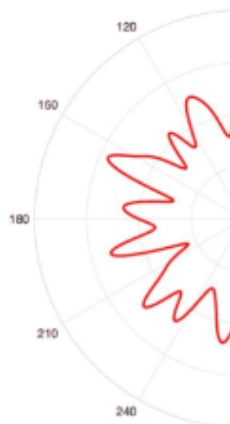
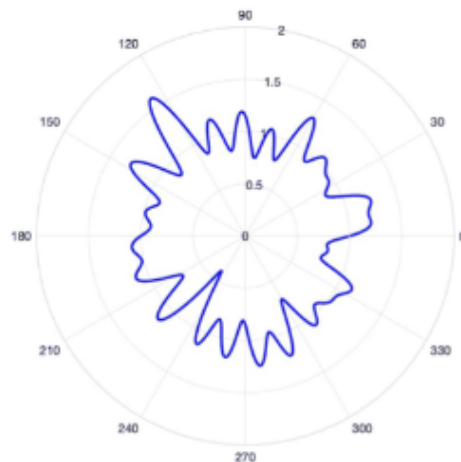
5

Change in amplitude



RF compounds – shape channels

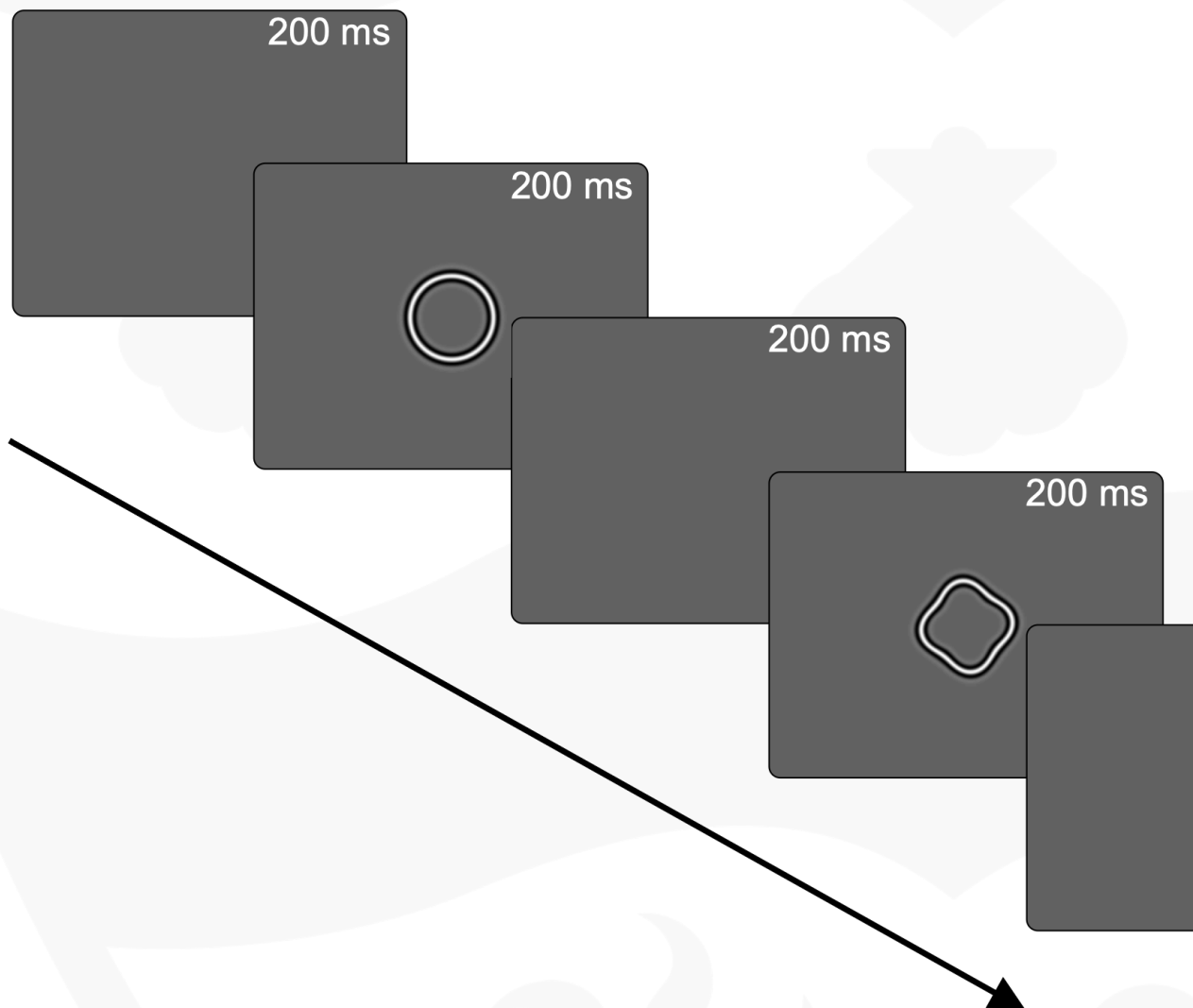
$$r(\theta) = r_{mean} \left(1 + \sum_n^m A_n \sin(\omega_n \theta + \varphi_n) \right)$$



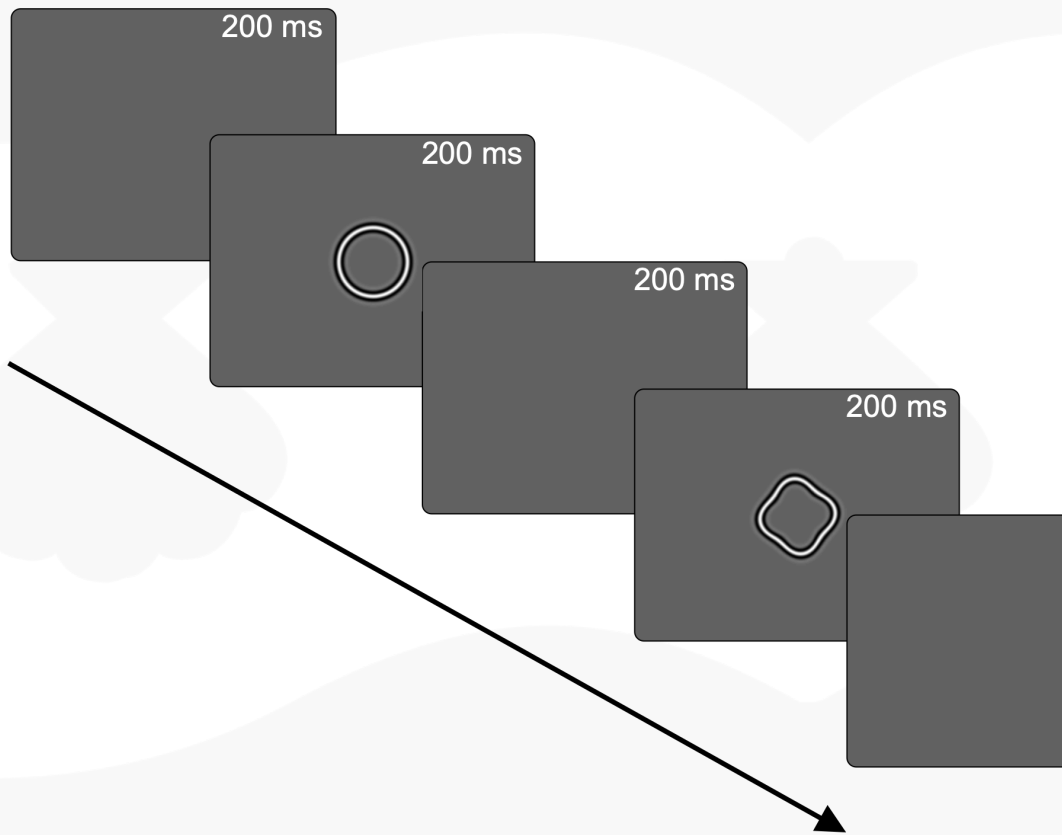
- Schmidtmann, G., & Fruer, J. (1997). Perceptually distinct subspaces for shape channels.
- Schmidtmann, G., Kingdon, A. (1998). Frequency patterns. *Vision Research*.



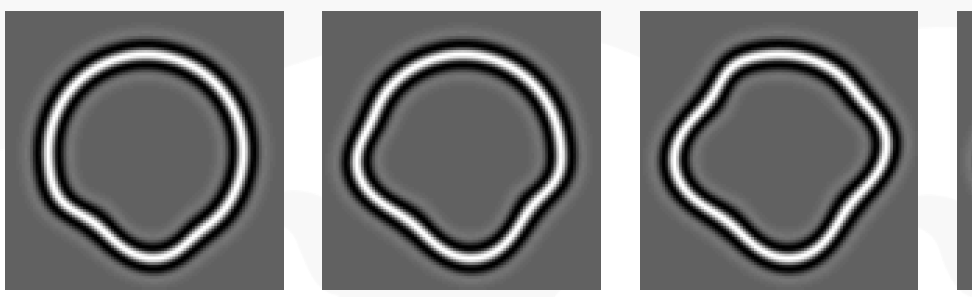
Paradigm



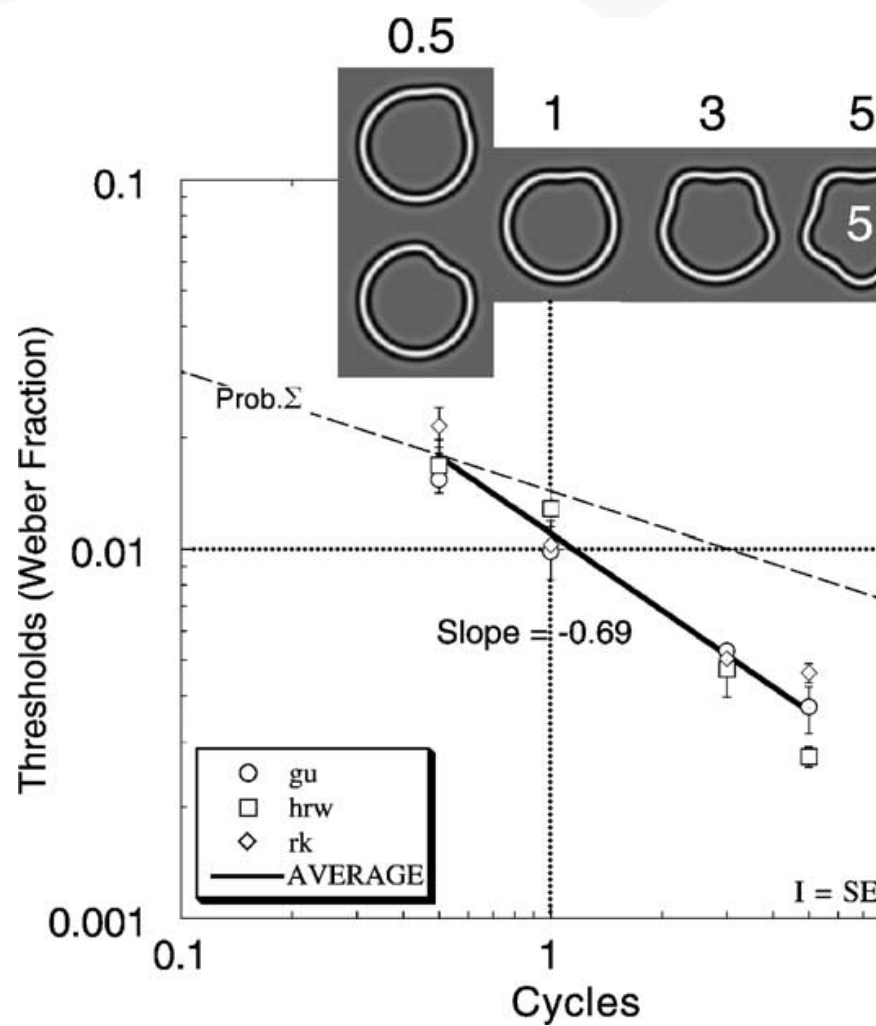
Paradigm



Change in number of modulated o

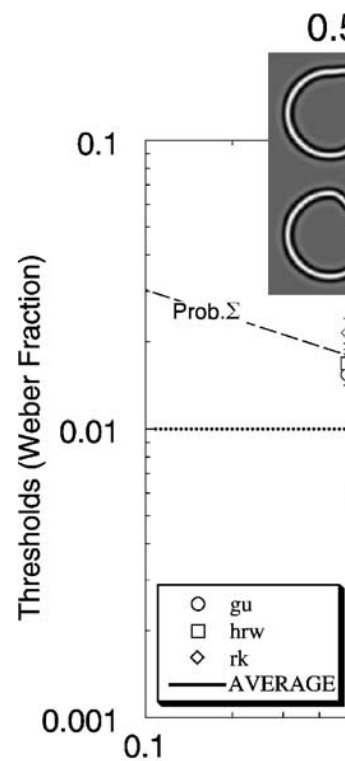
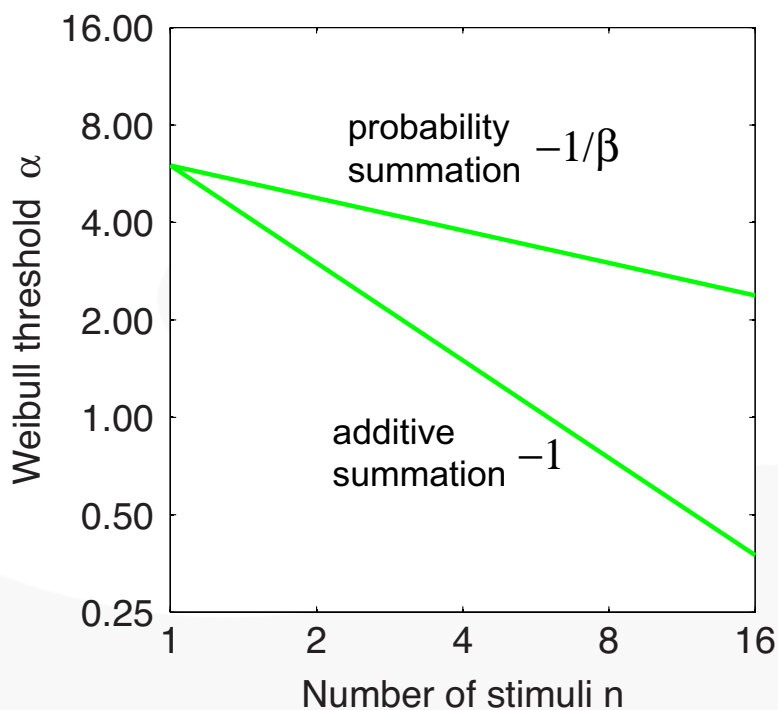


RF summation



Hight Threshold Theory prediction

Thresholds

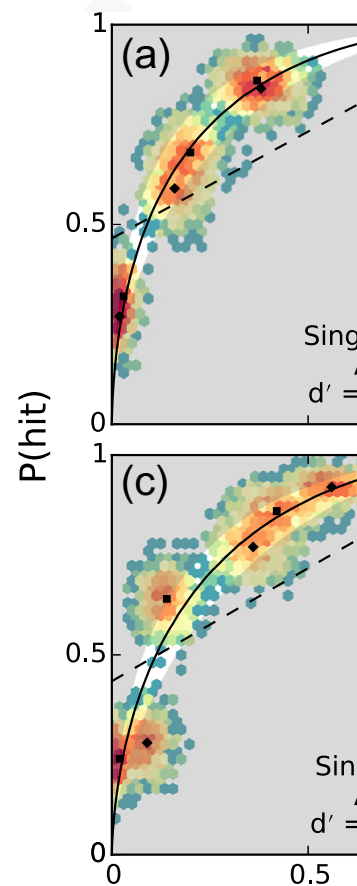
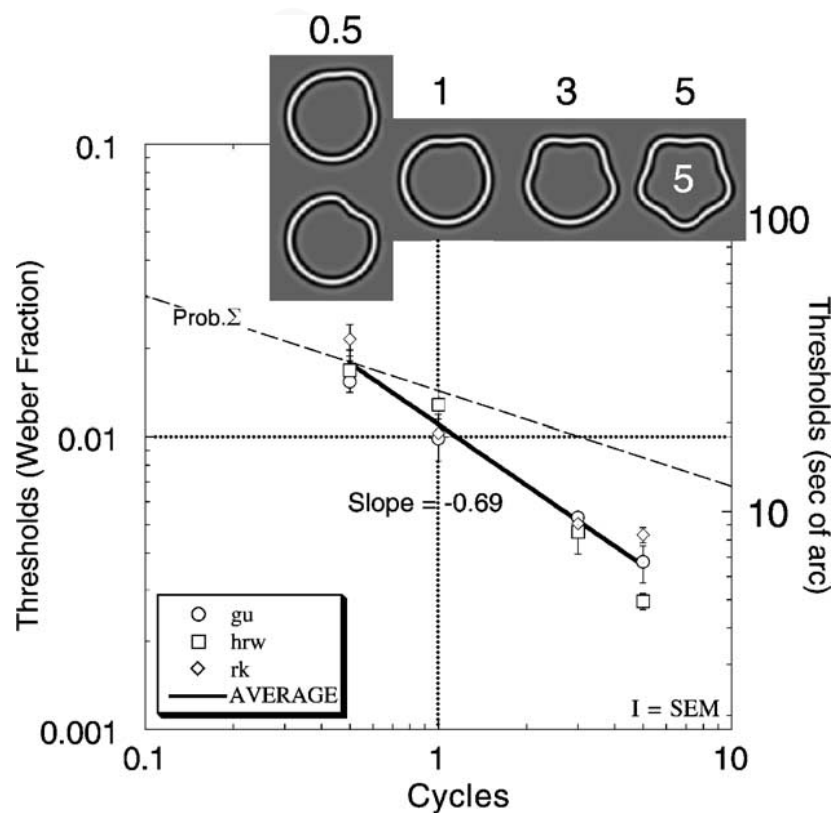


- Summation slopes are typically steeper than that predicted by probability summation theory (HTT) and are rejected
- Under HTT the component mechanisms will be activated if their input is above threshold
- There is almost no “penalty” under HTT for monitoring additional noise because the internal noise carried by those mechanisms will have a vanishingly small effect on the overall response



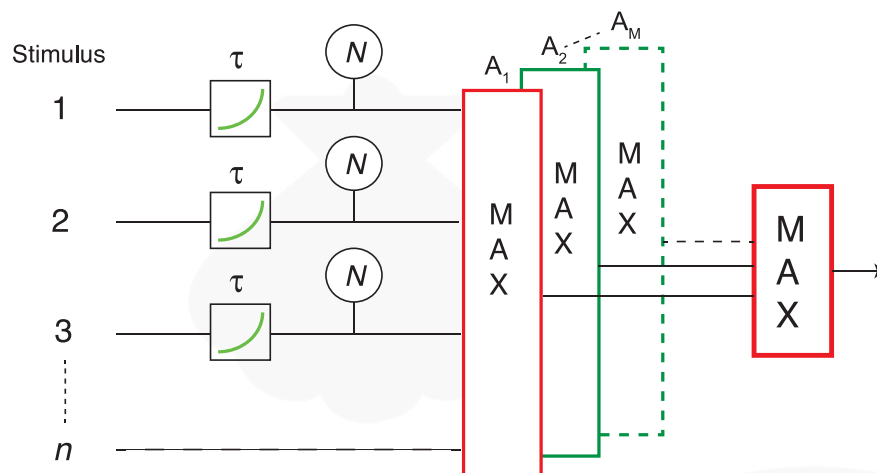
Summation under Signal Detection

Baldwin, A. S., Schreiner
(2016). Rejecting p
patterns, not so Qu



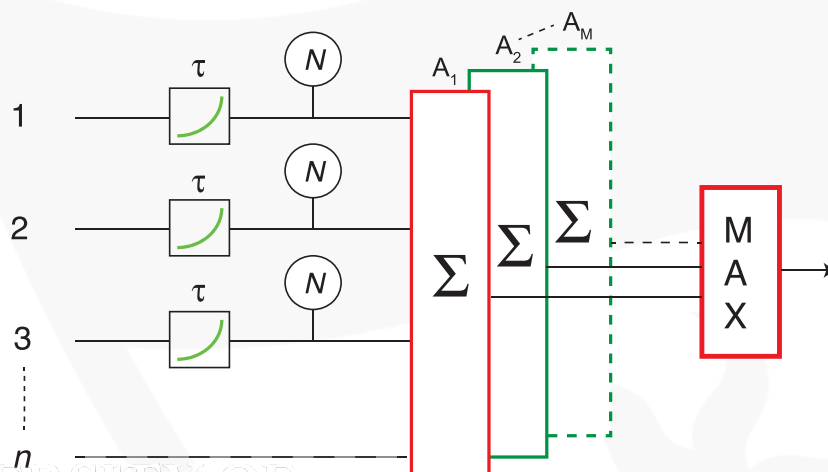
Types of summation

Probability summation



- N = internal noise
- τ = exponent
- A_1 = the target
- $A_2 - A_M$ = the intervals
- M = the total number of forced-choice intervals
- MAX = MAX

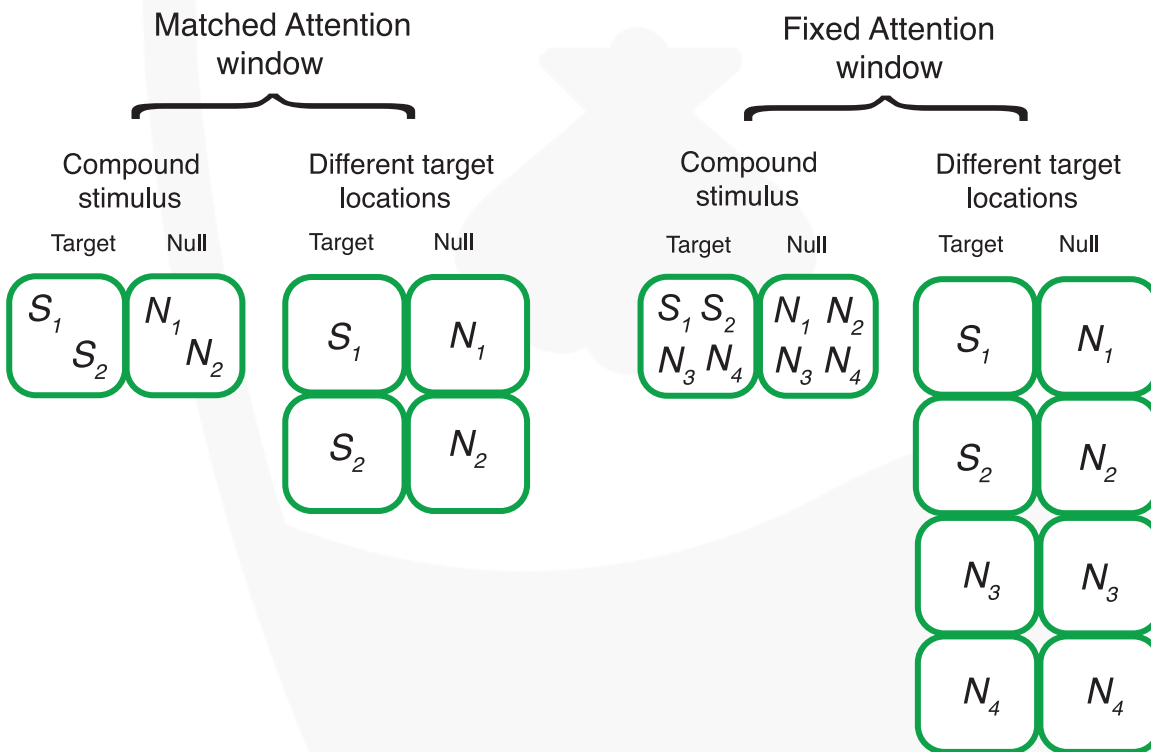
Additive summation



Kingdom, F.A.A., *Bayesian probability and additive mechanisms under conditions of vision*, 15(5), 1-11.



Summation scenarios

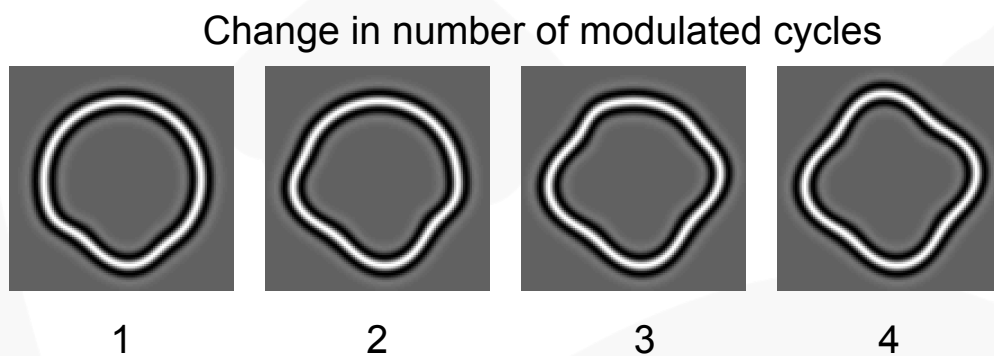


- Schematic shows two-interval task where one interval contains a stimulus
- $N_1 - N_4$ intervals are blank to the stimuli
- Each green bar indicates a stimulus
- When the color matches attention only “Matched Attention” response
- For this situation, there are four stimuli and Q = 4 channels/locations
- When the color does not match likely monitoring means that there is a mismatch that only comes from the location channel. This is the matched scenario. For

Kingdom, F.A.A., Baldwin, A. S., & Schmidtman, G. (2015). Modeling probability and additive summation for detection across multiple mechanisms under the assumptions of signal detection theory. *Journal of vision*, 15(5), 1-1.

Tyler, C. W., & Che
paradigm: Attentio
summation. *Vision*

Spatial uncertainty



Baldwin, A. S., Schmidtmann, G., Kingdom, F. A., & Hess, R. F. (2016). Rejecting probability summation for radial frequency patterns, not so Quick!. *Vision Research*, 122, 124-134.

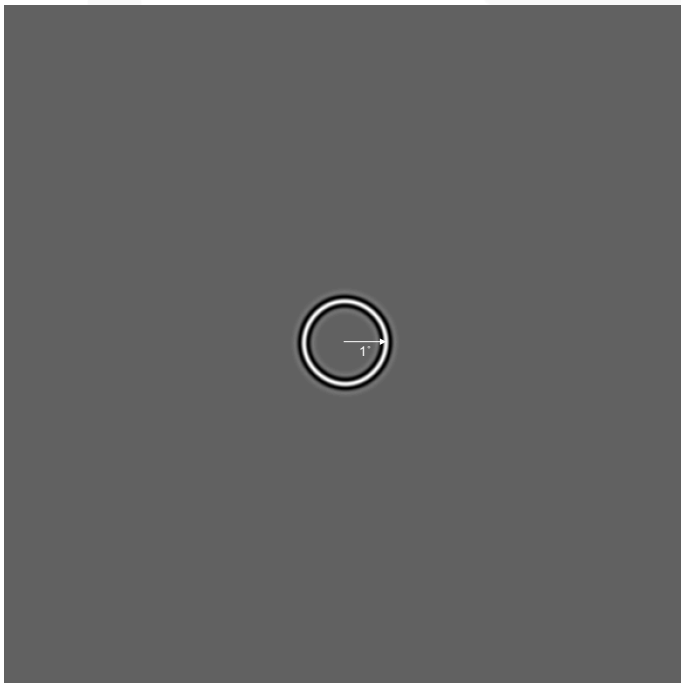
Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2017). Global processing of random-phase radial frequency patterns but not modulated lines. *Journal of vision*, 17(9):18, 1-11.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2018). Integration of shape information occurs around closed contours but not across them. *Journal of vision*, 18(5):6, 1-13.

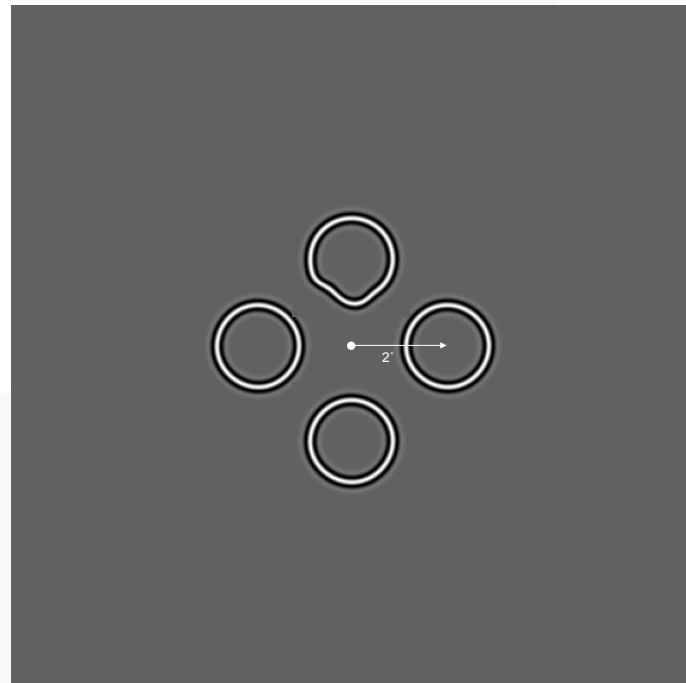


Stimuli

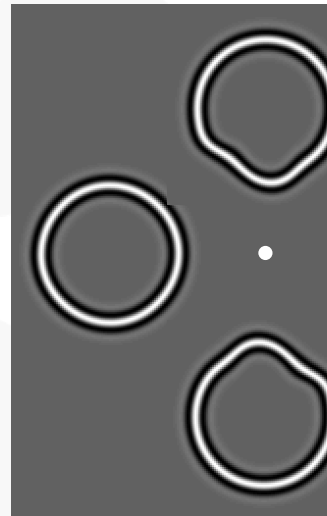
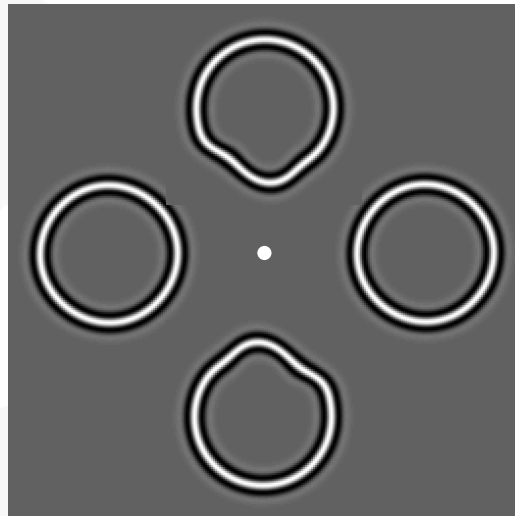
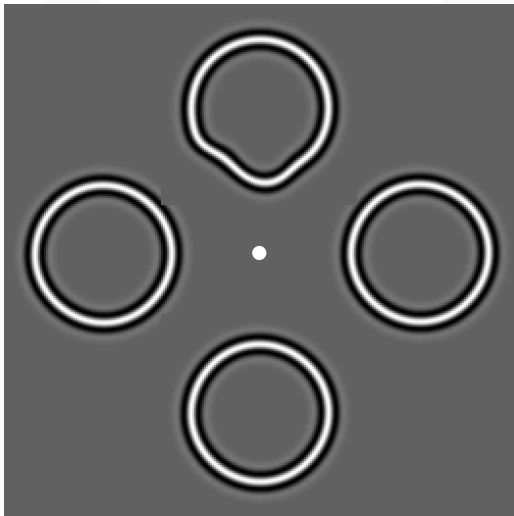
central



2° eccentricity



Fixed position and blocked (Fixed



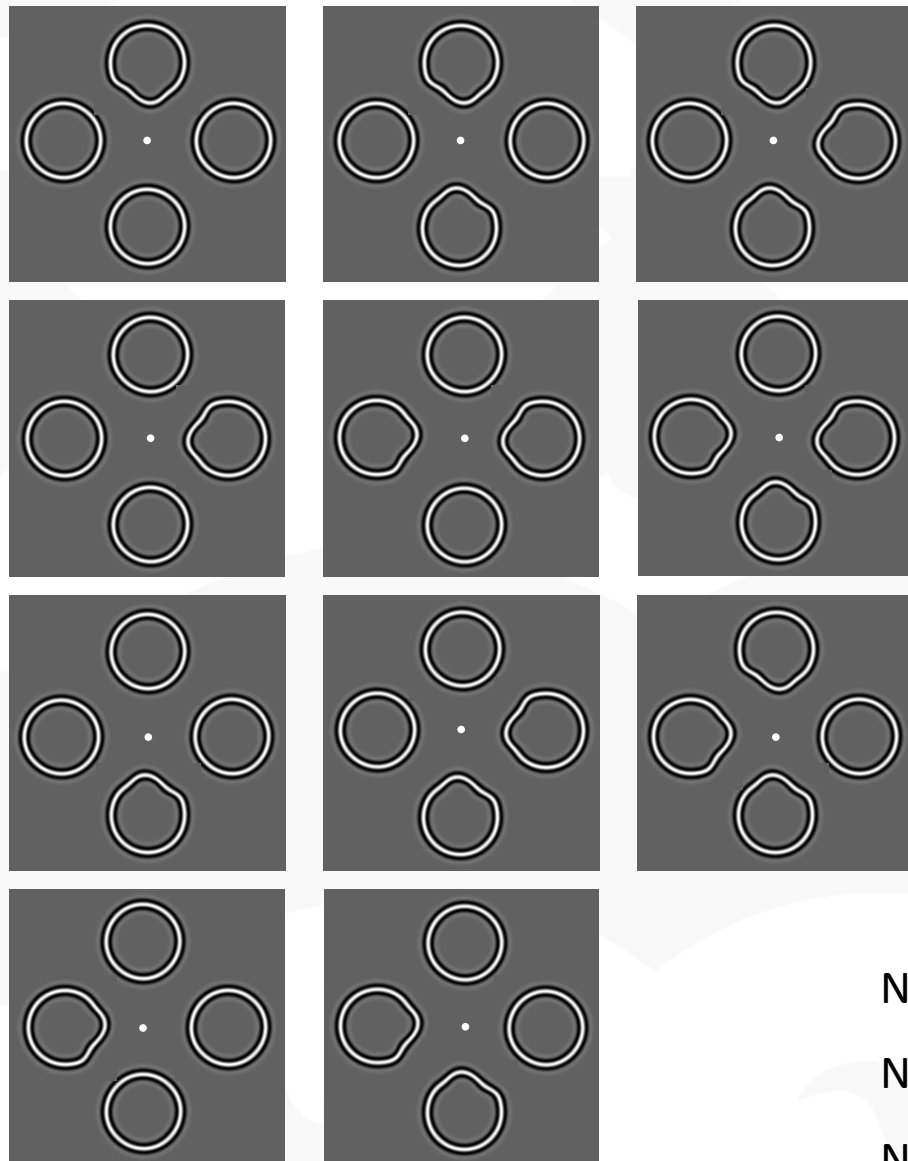
Number of monitored channels: $Q =$

Number of stimuli: $n = [1\ 2\ 3\ 4]$

Number of alternatives: $M = 2$



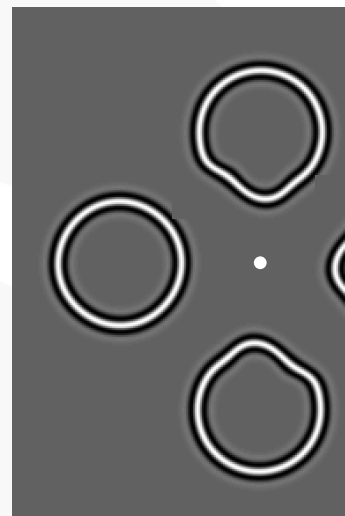
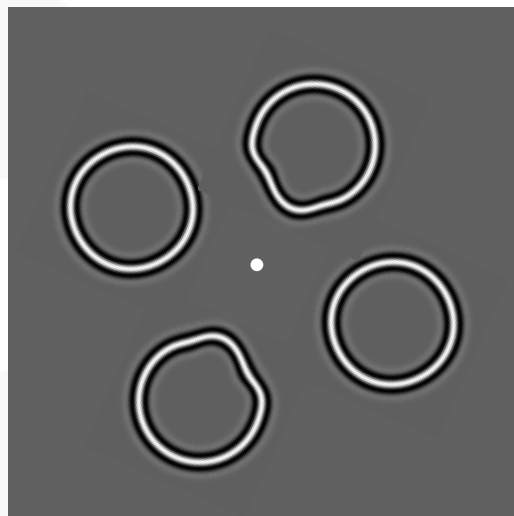
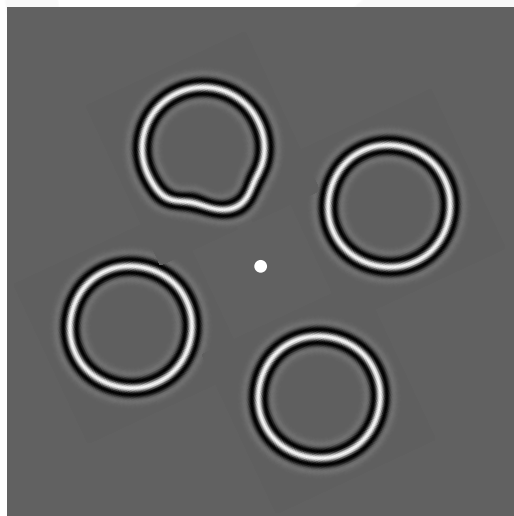
Variable position and blocked (Se



⋮



Random position and interleaved



Number of monit

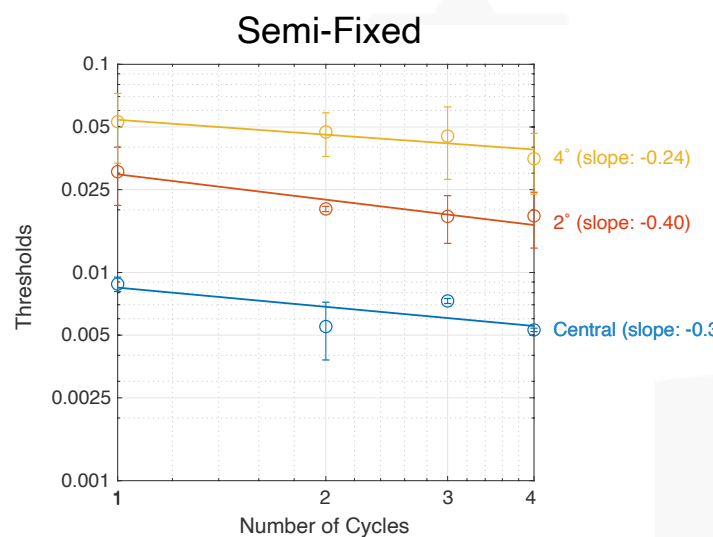
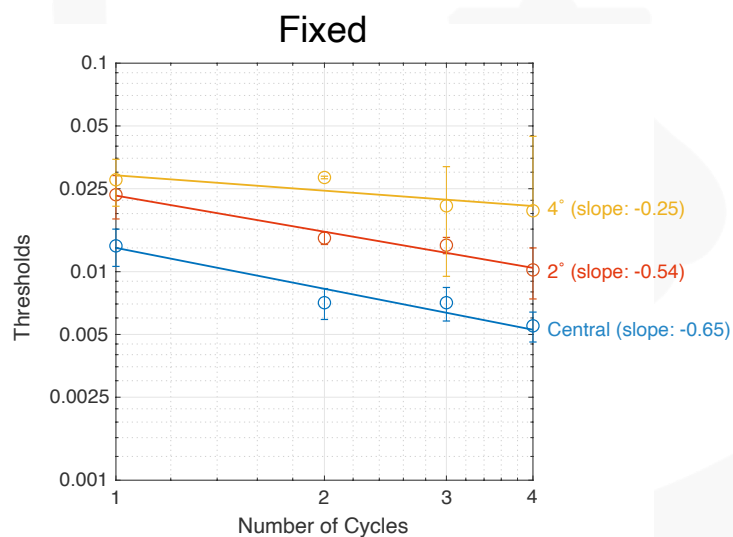
Number of stimu

Number of altern

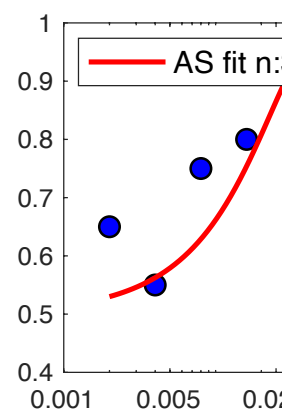
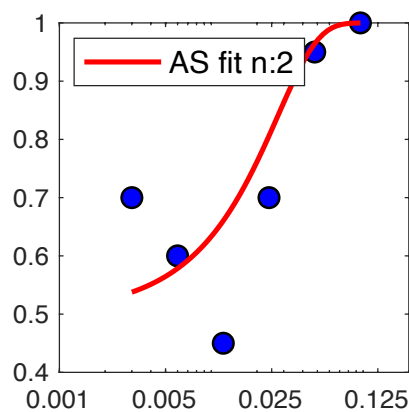
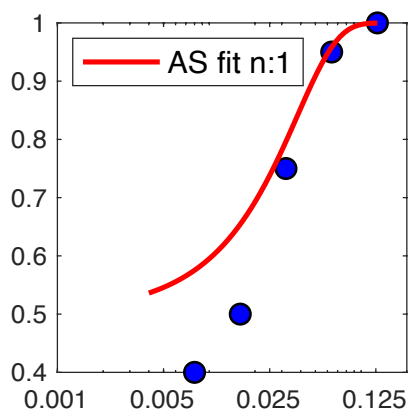
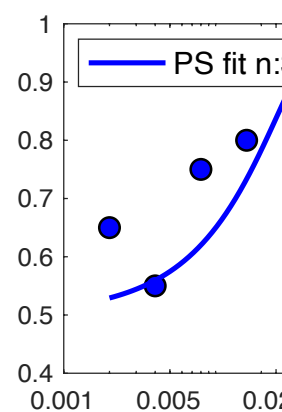
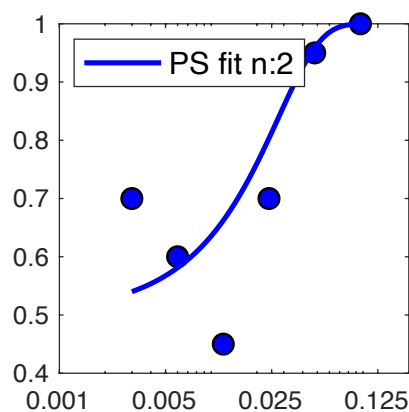
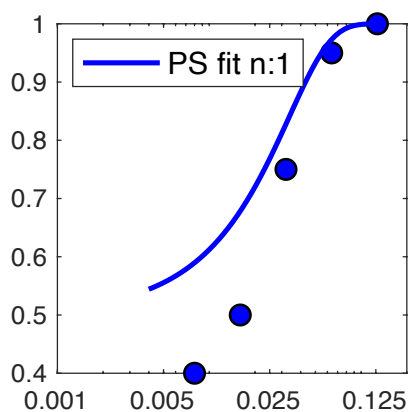


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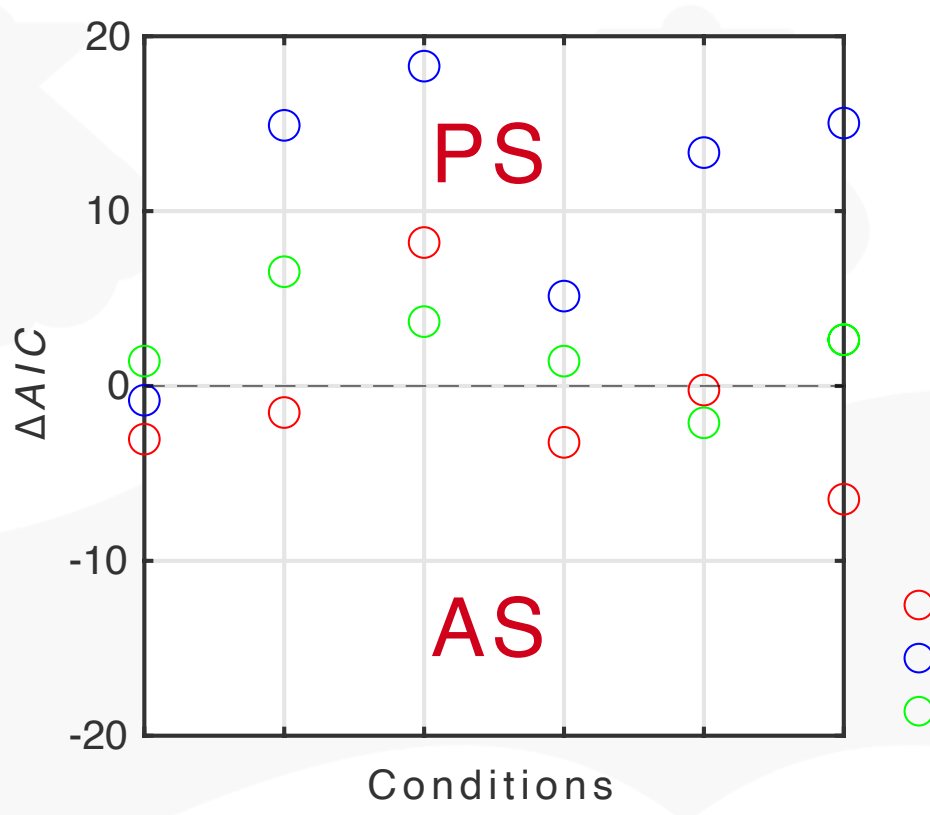
Results - Thresholds



Results – Model simulations



Results - Models

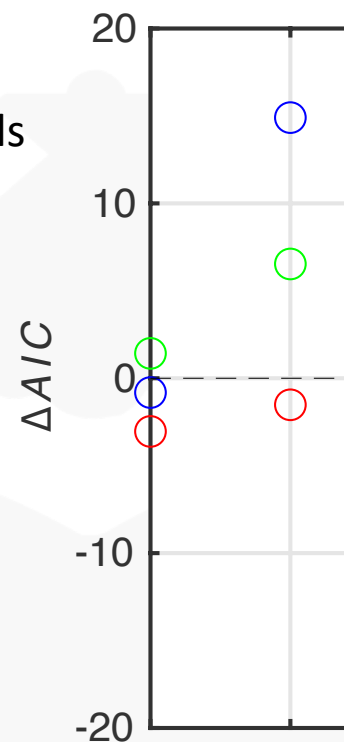


Results - Models

- The model with the smallest AIC values is the probability summation model
- The differences in AIC values between the PS and AS models are relatively small
- According to Burnham and Anderson (2004), the preferred model can be determined by calculating the difference between the AIC scores of the i -th model (AIC_i) and the model with the lowest AIC score (AIC_{min}) obtained from the set of models examined

$$\Delta_i = AIC_i - AIC_{min}$$

- Models with $\Delta_i > 7$ can be rejected (Burnham & Anderson, 2004)



Discussion

- We can not reject PS as a model
- In agreement with Baldwin et al. (2016)
- Summation is similar whether it occurs within a single shape or across shapes
- In agreement with Baldwin et al. (2016)
- Independent of eccentricity
- Largely independent of uncertainty (*cf.* Green et al., 2017, 2018)
- This implies that the visual system does not treat single closed shapes any different from various shapes distributed across the visual field.

Baldwin, A. S., Schmidtman, G., Kingdom, F. A., & Hess, R. F. (2016). Rejecting probability summation for radial frequency patterns, not so Quick!. *Vision Research*, 122, 124-134.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2017). Global processing of random-phase radial frequency patterns but not modulated lines. *Journal of vision*, 17(9):18, 1-11.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2018). Integration of shape information occurs around closed contours but not across them. *Journal of vision*, 18(5), 6, 1-13.



Acknowledgments



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Hatem Barhoom (PhD student)

